ers are invariably better kept than o of the renters.

bousse are all frame. Even that Mr. Neison, who lives in Leciaire the year around, is frame, and, while it is

arger than the others, it is not greatly morent from them. It has the name air of plain and tidy comfort that the other come display.

of plain and tidy comfort that the other homes display.

Each home costs the company from \$1,000 to \$1,300 to build, and they have from three to six rooms, with free water and electric light. The latter is supplied from the factories at a nominal rate.

The company consults with the person desiring to build allowing him to suggest the architectural details of the house he desires. A deed of trust is given to him, secured by a mortgage on the property at a low rate of interest.

The monthly installments paid upon the houses range from \$10 to \$18, and have been as low as \$8 a month, Rents are, of course, lower.

ONE PAMILY TO A HOUSE. The houses are built on lots averaging sigut one-third of an acre each, with ntages varying from 50 to 100 feet. They are set back about 30 feet from the pave-

ments and invariably are garnished by pretty lawns, ornamented with flower

pretty lawns, ornamented with a beds and trees

There are no double houses and no tenement blocks in Leciaire. One family to a house is the rule, and the only propinquity of families is that of neighbors. There should be a minimum of clothesline disputes in the village.

The education and the intellectual life of the people of the village is provided for by kindergarten, school, college, industrial school, free library and a people's lyceum.

for by kindergarten, school, college, industrial school, free library and a people's lyceum.

All are excellent, and all are used. They are well served, and they are fruitful in results. But the college of Leclaire should have more than a passing mention.

While free books and free schools are not unknown in other communities, which could not be called by any stretch of imagination ideal communities, a free college, where the student will not be allowed to pay money for his tuition, be he ever so anxious to do so, is a rarer thing. Leclaire College offers to the student the opportunity to acquire an education without money. The only price he is asked is that he show zeal, intelligence and industry in his studies.

No drones or incompetents are wanted, nor do they last long. The students divide a nine-hour day between productive work and study, and this for six days in the week.

The prime feature of the college is the

work and study, and this for six days in the week.

The prime feature of the college is the industrial school, where the student is taught to earn a living by skilled manual labor, at the same time applying his labor to the payment of the expenses of his schooling and of his living.

He literally must "work his way through college," but while he does so he is doing what all of his fellows are doing, and, besides, is acquiring with his education the ability to do skilled work with his hands, as well as with his brains.

The labor consists of agricultural and horticultural farming, the building of houses for Leclaire and for the school, and work in the various factories of the company.

Besides the usual classical course and some of the scientific studies, the curriculum includes stenography and bookkeeping. The latter are not taught that the student may be merely a bookkeeper or a stenographer, but that he may acquire some of the desirable attainments of an all-around officeman.

HAVE THEIR AMUSEMENTS. The homely old adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" had a subscriber in the person of the founder of Leclaire. He recognized that all men were equal in their social instincts; that the artisan or the laborer who is shut off from the opportunity to have and en-joy recreation which is really such be-comes sodden, loses his self-respect and his capacity to appreciate such recrea-

Accordingly there have been provided or him, his wife and his children, club-ouses, billiard-rooms and bowling alleys, a assembly hall for dancing and enter-

an assembly hall for dancing and enter-tainments, baseball grounds, tennis courts, a lake which is a swimming pool and row-ing grounds in summer, a skating pre-serves in winter, and a campus for ath-letic sports and picnics.

The stiff geometry in the laying out of most cities and villages has been avoided in the street systems of Leclaire. Its streets do not run at right angles, but circle and bend like the driveways of a park. New visuas opening up as the be-holder walks or drives through the vil-lage testify that the fourth object of beauty in the plan of the village has been attained.

attained.
The streets are pavel and bordered with sidewalks. Trees have not been embargoed like things of evil, and the pleasant avenues are shaded and made thrice more pleasant to behold. The streets are well cleaned and sprinkled and lighted, and who shall say that these things are not eminently conducive to beauty?
There is no dead level in the physical conformation of the village. Neither are there precipitous hills to climb or to slide down. The natural lay of the land was of such gently rolling nature that it was

down. The natural lay of the land was of such gently rolling nature that it was spared by the grader when the village was laid out.

It is the presence of all of these things that have made the little industrial village the cynogure of sconomists, of sociologists and of those who love their fellowmen, as well as of the man who regards with cynical interest the attempts of enthusiasts to "change human nature and the existing order of things." with cynical interest the attempts of en-thusiasts to "change human nature and the existing order of things." But Mr. Nelson believes that its future

any particular study of municipal prob-lems, accept its present as an agreeable reality and never trouble about or think to doubt its future, and all is well in the village.

This, after all, may be termed the laissen-faire system of municipal government.
Who can tell whether it may not be the
common-sense system?

RATS PARADE IN DES MOINES STREETS

Rodents Infest Business Section in Great Numbers at Night, Causing

Des Moines. In., Jan. 21.-If some enterprising person would introduce a surecatch rot trap into Des Moines his fortune would be made. It would appear that the cat has become a useless ornament in the sunny atmosphere of the grocer's window. Late wayfarers on the downtown streets say that the city is alive with rats; large. ferocious-looking creatures that steal forth from the seclusion of the big brick buildings of the downtown districts and caper over the sidewalks, marching almost under the pedestrians' toes.

Embeldened by hunger and the silence of the streets, they steal out from the basements of the buildings. They are most noticed along West Fourth street. Locust and Grand. When the weather is cold they are rarely seen. Those of the fair sex who are out late

evenings in the downtown districts have hysteries and there is a wild clutching for long skirts and frantic scamperings. for long skirts and frantic scamberings. The air is filled with feminine shricks of terror which cause the policeman a block terror which cause the policeman a block distant to hurry thither with visions of murder, only to be met by a petitoated visic, who gasps, "A rat?"

This raid of rats at the midnight hour is likely to have more effect upon the cause of intermerance than the efforts of the white ribbon societies. Many a luckles individual not used to partiking of the flowing bowl, but who has been invegled by his comrades into being a "good fellow," has seen with startled eyes a welld procession of menster rats across his procession of measter rats across his homeward path, and they have been more effective in establishing a reform than the wabbly keyhole or the white figure at the

The midnight thenomenon is a source of no little actorishment to strangers. Two traveling men laden with bit satchels were making their way up Fourth street not long and from the Rock Island depot at an hour when the cock begues to crow. "Look out there. Bill!" yelled one as a cray roden ambled fearlessly across the walk just in front of them. His communion dropped the sample case he was carrying and let out a shrick which would have done credit to a comic otera matches. "Hit there's another one." yelled his companion, chaking with laughter. "Why, the town's alive with them?" he gasped as another gray-coated messenger midnight phenomenon is a source of ed as another gray-coated messenger

MASHER POSED AS OFFICER. Awed Shop Girls by Display of Large Tin Badge.

REPUBLIC SPIDIAL Philadelph a. Jan. 21.-By exhibiting a tin badge and posting as a special officer connected with the local Police Department. Nelson Strubinger, a young man, awed several girls employed in a Market street department store. This he claims to have done in order to make the acquaintance of shopgiris.

The manager of the store noticed the young man several days in succession, He devoted most of his time chatting with the female employes. When the manager asked one of the girls who her friend was "He's no friend of mine; he's a detect-ive sent here by the Superintendent of Po-The manager soon had the bogus detect-

FIRST WOMAN TYPEWRITER. Mrs. Saunders Began Her Career Thirty Years Ago.

ive arrested

there was but one woman typewriter, Mrs. M. A. Saunders, a widow, who found Y it necessary to earn her living, and who answered this advertisement in a newspa-"A bright, educated woman wanted to take a remunerative and pleasant position; musician preferred."

From that time to the present day Mrs. Saunders has been bay operating the typewriter She is associated with the secretary of one of the large insurance companies, and is also secretary of the National Association of Audulen Societies, and conducts all her correspondence on nducts all her correspondence on

BOY WHO EARNS \$1,500 A DAY WOULD RATHER HUNT INDIANS

Wonderful Career of Eleven-Year-Old Franz Van Veesey, the Prodigy Violinist Who Is Now in America.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, Jan. 21.-Franz von Vecsey. the prodigy violinist, was sitting on the floor of his parior in the Hotel Netherlands with his sturdy little legs stretched for apart, as boys of his age usually sit when they are building castles with wooden blocks. But it was postage stamps, not blocks, that absorbed the child's attention. He is an enthusiastic collector. Some admirer who had heard of this sent a fine assortment of American stamps to him. The little chap was more delighted than if he had received as a gift the finest jewel to be bought in Fifth avenue. He has more jewels now than any opera prima donna at the Metropolitan. They were presented to him by Kings and Queens of the Powers of Europe. But the Von Vecsey boy seems to care little about them. He has absolutely no idea of their value. For two hours after a messenger boy brought the package of stamps there was nothing

in this world but stamps for him. "Frank." said his mother, as the writer was shown in. The boy violinist likes to be called Frank. It displeases him ever to see Franz on the programmes and billboards. He promptly arose from the floor and came forward, offering his hand with

unaffected cordiality. "Is your father an Indian?" he inquire When informed to the contrary he was obviously disappointed. He got his recent acquisition of stamps and asked the names of famous Americans whose features were imprinted upon them. Lincoln and Grant interested him more than the others. "Were they Indians?" he asked.

Mrs. Vecsey hastened to explain that the boy was positively wild on the subject of Indians. He is disappointed in New York because Indians in war paint did not meet him at the pier, as some passenger aboard ship had assured him they would. Frank is an omnivorous reader of the stories that is an omnivorous reader of the stories that the Oliver Optics and the G. A. Hentys of Hungary write for boys, but nothing in the shape of an American Indian had ever crossed his horizon until he began to make friends with the passengers on an Atlantic liner. The stories he has been told of them have fired his imagination. If he had his way he would cut out all his concerts in the East (what is a fair year's salary for most men is earned in one night by him) and bolt straightaway for Ban Francisco. Nathan Franko has told him that Indians in war paint run the trains francisco. Nathan Francisco has to hambat indians in war paint run the trains from Chicago to San Francisco, and that the cars are hauled by buffaloes instead of steam engines. In San Francisco, he has been assured, he shall have a wigwam all to himself. And the innocent little soul actually believes it. to himself. And the actually believes it.

WOULD COMPOSE WAR DANCE. "It is good," he said, nodding his head in approval as his mother told of his new fascination. "I shall compose them a war

Oh. Franke! Walt until that boy gets back! on. France: oat the back!

Six weeks before Vecsey salied he took lessons in English. He still keeps them up, half an hour a day. He can speak English already as well as many immigrants who have lived in New York from two to three years. His sister, Charlotte, who is at school in Wiesbaden, has a gift for inguages. Although not 10 years old, she can converse fluently in German, Polish, Russian and French. She is now studying English. Vecsey has this gift to some degree. If one does not talk too fast he can understand nearly everything said to him in English.

in English.

"I was sorry to leave my stamp album at home," said Frank, mournfully. "And my dog," he added. "Next time I come I shall bring my stamps. I wish to swap, yes." He had picked up this word from a boy he plays with in the hotel. "But my stamps were given to me by Emperors and Princes, and I shall be careful when I swap." I swap."
The only time Frank shows anything "The only time Frank shows anything REPUBLIC SPECIAL The ONLY THE O of the commercial spirit is when he ex-changes duplicate stamps," said Mrs. Vec-sey. "He wants 'his money's worth,' as

The boy gravely pulled a silver hunting-The boy gravely pulled a silver hunting-case watch as large as a warming pain from the outside pocket of his sallor blouse, locked at the time, and excused himself. In a few moments the sounds of a violin with the "mute" attached were heard from an adjoining room. The chain to this huge watch was also of silver, studded with many-colored stones, and ornamented with filigree work. You sometimes see such watch chains on emi-grants when they land from Ellis Island. "That was his grandfather's watch and chain" sald Mrs. Von Veesey, smiling "and he thinks a great deal of it. He has



seven gold watches, but you could not persuade him to substitute one of them for that oid-fashioned silver timepiece he carries. He sleeps with it under his pillow. The jeweled gold watch and chain presented to him by the Czar and Czarina of Russia was too valuable to bring with us on our travels. We left it at home. But here is a beautiful little watch presented to Frank by the Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia. The chain attached to it was given to him by Queen Alexandra of England. She wore it herself when a child. I thought Frank might tire of that big silver affair, and wear this amall watch. He did for a few days. But one morning he handed it back to me and demanded his oid love. He gave no reason. It is one of his many peculiar traits never to give a reason for anything he does; and so long as he never does anything out of reason, we humor him." Comparisons are natural between Von Vecsey and Hofmann, the pianist prodigy who created such a sensation in this coun-try a generation ago.

THEIR DISSIMILARITY. Aside of their precoclousness in music there could hardly be a greater dissimilarity between two boys then between Von

there could hardly be a greater dissimilarity between two boys then between Von Vecsey and Hofmann. The latter was timid, shy and delicate.

He trembled so before an audience that it was necessary to lead him to the plano stool. But once he got his fingers on the keys he was all right. He forgot the audence and everything else then. Von Vecsey is a boy absolutely without nerves. He never gets excited except, when he plays for fun for children about his own age. He has rather a broad face, with high check bones and a complexion which a liberal supply of freckles does not seriously mar. He has brilliant black eyes, that occasionally get lost in dreamland. He likes parted low down on the left side of the head and brushed as smooth as a bliliard table on top. He has never had an illness in his life except the measles.

Frank will be it years old on March 23 next. When he was only 2 years old, according to his mother, he began to play an imitation fiddle with two pieces of wood. His father is a violinist and his mother a panist. The father is rich enough to own two homes in Budapest, one in the country for the winter and a city home for the summer. When Frank was 5 years old his father gave him his first fiddle and taught him to play. Even at that age he could perform very well by ear on the plano, Professor Hubay of the Budapest Academy of Music heard the child and announced the discovery of a prodigy.

NEW CHICAGO RELIC OF NATURAL GAS DAYS

Deserted Village in Indiana Tells Its Own Story of Industrial Decay.

own of New Chicago, six miles east of this city. Howard County has, in the literal sense of the term, a deserted village. In it are more than a score of handsom residences, with spacious, well-kept lawns and ample drives. Not one is occupied. They stand there cheerless and empty, a group of monuments to the departed days of natural gas.

The town was founded fifteen years ago when the Indiana Natural Gas and Oii Company penetrated the Howard County gas field with the pipe line leading to Chicago. A pumping station, the largest ever built in Indiana, was erected, and nearly all of the houses were put up to furnish homes for the men employed in the pumping plant and their families. For unmarried employes a clubhouse, with quarters for thirty men, with hardwood floors, with appointments in fact, of a first-class club property, was erected. This establishment has been abundoned, too.

The gas company ceased a few months ago to operate the pumping station. There was no longer employment for people in the town, and one by one they began to move away. This was kept up until now the place is uninabited.

Thinking that the pumping station was to be a nucleus around which a town of considerable size would be built up, farmers owning land in the vicinity had their corn lands and wheat field platted into town lots and made ready to sell them, at high prices. Not one of them ever sold a lot. when the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil

lot.

Some farmers were slow to abandon the hope that a new city was to spring up, but finally they brought before the Board of County Commissioners at the present term petitions for the vacating of every street and alley in the fields that were platted. With the coming of spring the town lots will be given back to the plow-share and the dream of New Chicago will be at an end.

ATTACKED THREE TIMES BY AN UNKNOWN ENEMY.

Mrs. Heary Hower Uses Her Revolves on Assatiant, but Seemingly Without Effect.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. North Manchester, Ind., Jan. 21.-For the

third time within two months Mrs. Henry Hower has been attacked by an unknown assatiant. While she was at home alone assainnt. While she was at home alone there was a noise at the door and she opened it. In the twilight she saw the outlines of a man, but when the door was opened he started to run. Since the first attack she has a revolver, and as the man ran in the darkness she first two shots. Without looking back the man drew a revolver and fired once toward Mrs. Hower, but the shot did not take effect.

SAYS CROWS LIVE 20 YEARS. Tagged Bird Decides a Wager

Made Long Ago. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Akron. O., Jan. 21.-George McCarren, armer 'lving near Orrville, has just had decided a wager made twenty years ago by his father with a neighbor equally interested with himself in natural history. The wager was as to the age of a common crow, and to settle it the elder McCarren, now deceased, attached an aluminum tag to the leg of a crow captured in his fields and liberated the bird.

The conditions were that if the tag were not received by McCarren or his descendants within twenty years it would be evidence that the crow was still alive. They counted on anyone who shot the bird returning the tag. The crow was shot by a boy named Harry Angers, in Holmes County, and the tag was sent by him to the gon of the man who made the wager. lecided a wager made twenty years ago

Device at Washington Reveals the Mobile Qualities of Model Warships.

ELECTRIC POWER EMPLOYED.

Experiments Save the Government Thousands of Dollars, as Tests Enable Builders to Be Absolutely Accurate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, Jan. 21.-The value of towing experiments upon small scale ship models to find the resistance of a fullsized ship was demonstrated by the late Mr. William Froude, who, at his own expense started a small tank for such experimental work at Torquay. England, bout 1870. The English Admiralty subsequently recognized the value of his work and assisted him in it, later building a larger basin near Portsmouth.

Other Governments, notably Italy and Russia, were induced to establish model basins, which were largely copies of Froude's basin; and one firm of private builders of Glasgow, Scotland, was sufficiently enterprising to build a basin for its own use.

There is at the Washington Navy Yard a peculiar and interesting factory, the like of which is not found eisewhere in this country. It is a boatbuilding factory, but the boats are not used for carrying people or guns, nor are they toys. They are warships in miniature, the unequipped hulls, known as ships, models. When the Government desires a new warship, and Congress makes the necessary appropriations for it the Construction Department of the navy makes the detailed plans in drawings, giving every portion of the proposed vessel.

This is done for two purposes—for furnishing working plans for contractors or Government employed workmen, and for guides in making a model of the ship.

The department desires to know as far as possible what the speed and action of the designed ship will be at sea; and to find this a model of the vessel is constructed, run through the water of the testing tank and its actions noted. These trials may prove satisfactory at first tests, but if not so the model's lines are changed until better results are secured. a peculiar and interesting factory, the like

until better results are secured.
EXPERIMENT STATION.

The model-making factory is a large building situated near the model-testing tank, close to the Potemac River. It contains a number of electric motors that do all the power work except in one particular, the use of hydraulic pressure for putting together wooden blocks-"blocks of shape" from which an initial model is made. These blocks are worked down to conform to the drawn ship plans until an approximate hull frame is obtained; over

conform to the drawn sing pains until an approximate hull frame is obtained; over this, small half-round strips, making a corrugated appearance, are placed and then plaster of paris is put on and manipulated until the surface lines laid down in the plans are obtained.

After the bottom of the initial model is smoothed down it is taken to a reciprocating lathe, a machine about forty feet long, operated by means of eight five-horse-power electric motors and consisting principally of saws, planes and a gliding arm mounted on sliding carriages.

While the first model is being made, a second, the real representation of the big ship, is in part constructed; thick strips of planking about three inches wide are glued together, forming a rough shape of the true model needed. The initial model is now placed on the lower platform of the reciprocating machine and the true

is now placed on the lower platform of the reciprocating machine and the true model placed above where it can be engaged by the shaping tools.

When the machinery is set in motion the guiding arm, having at its end a concave metal block, follows the shape of the under model, and reciprocating sacs cut to depths representing the latter's shape in the upper one. The model is now automatically planed down to the saw-cut shape and is then worked over from measurements with hand tools until all the lines of the drawn plans are justified.

EMERYO VERSEL IS PAINTER EMBRYO VESSEL IS PAINTED

Next the embryo ship is painted. weighed, furnished with mechanical attachments and taken to the model-testing tank to prove its fitness for the work de-

and Och BECALIWAY --- WANHINGTON AVE LEPHONES TRANSPICATIONS TRANSPIRE TO PERMY EXERT LES **Mill Remnants Bargains!**

> KNIT UNDERWEAR. At 8:30 Till All Sold.

Lot heavy fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; lot Brown Jersey-ribbed Shirts and Drawers; lot Boys' Jersey-ribbed Shirts and Drawers; lot Men's Merino and Wool Shirts and Drawers: broken sizes; worth 50c to \$1.00. Choice till all sold.

35e Linen Corded Shirting Madras.

At 9:00 a. m. for One-Half Hour. leading manufacturer's entire stock of finest imported Linen Corded Printed Shirting and Shirt Waists— madras printed on white ground, with neat black and blue figures, fancy and hairline stripes; these goods are 36 inches wide, warranted fast colors; 35c fabric:

\$1.25 Black Zibeline 54 Inches Wide.

At 9:00 a. m. for One-Half Hour. All our best qualities Black 54-inch all Pure Wool and Camel's-Hair Zibelines, which have been selling for \$1.25 per yard; for Coats, Suits and Skirts; to clean out in one-half hour, Monday

\$5.00 Overcoats for Boys.

\$12.50 Ladies' Long Coats for \$3.95 Just for Half an Hour at 9:00 a. m.

some Cravenette Rainproof, some

heavy winter garments-none have

sold for less than \$12.50; some have

sold at \$18.50, but for half an hour. .

Choice of lot of Ladies' Long Garments,

At 9:30 a. m. for One-Half Hour. About 100 Overcoats in all-wool materials the latest styles to close them out, these long Overcoats (belted backs) boys, ages 3 to 8 years; regular \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Coats, for half hour at ..

EXTRA SPECIAL—\$1.50 Bolts Longcloth.

At 9:80 O'Clock for One Hour. pieces in first-class shape. This is a fine, even quality longcloth with beautiful soft finish, and value that cannot be duplicated anywhere for considerably more money; at 9:30 o'clock for one hour...

50c SILK FOR 25c. also polks dots in perfectly finished lustrous fabrics. Colors: Ciel Blue, Brown, Myrtle, Reseda Green, Tan, Navy, Lilac and Black and White.

On both sides of this there is a railed track, extending nearly the whole length of the structure, upon which runs a towing carriage; this spans the tank and is operated by means of direct connected motors, each of fifty horse-power, one being carried on each of the four carriage trucks. The power required is obtained from a separate electric plant in the navy yard, which also runs the model-making shop.

shop.

The model, usually about twenty feet in length, is put into the water directly beneath the towing carriage, to which it is movably attached by metal arms arranged at bow and stern. The model is also electrically connected with the carriage, which carries chronographic apparatus for which carries chronographic apparatus for measuring speed and force expended, also REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Models are tested at various speeds, and these differ according to ship lines and amount of resistance against the water. The speed runs as high as six knots, corresponding to twenty-seven knots for the ship at sea; but the average is about four knots, about one-fourth of the speed of the ship.

The value of the information obtained by the Government from model testing more

the value of the information obtained by the Government from model testing more than offsets the considerable expense thus incurred. By this work the Navy Department not only secures an excellent idea of the capabilities of the proposed new ship, but it can use these data to advantage in the particulars of required speed, etc. And with the builder there is no to separate them.

sired. The experiment is carried on in a brick building 500 feet long by about 50 feet wide.

On both sides of this there is a railed track, extending nearly the whole length of the structure, upon which runs a townof the structure, upon which runs a townof the structure the structure.

DOG FIGHT CAUSES A DEPARTMENT STORE PANIC.

Fine Laces and Dry Goods Are Badiy Damaged by Fierce Bull

a local department store created enough excitement to make the girls and proprietors forget the post-holiday hull, and when the fight was broken up fine laces and costly dry goods were scattered all over the floor. A buil terrier followed his misit tress into the store, and near the sinc counter a fine specimen of pit-bull sat pa-

Growls attracted the floor walkers, but the dogs were at it before anyone arrived

A Full Dollar's Worth Free Can any Ailing one Refuse?

Restorative. I ask no deposit-no promise. You take no risk none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is you pay nothing, either now or later. The dollar bottle is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and

free to those who have not tried my remedy. I want no references no security. Thy, poor have the same tain. The paragraphs below will show you the reason why. exportunity as the rich. To one and all I say: "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even give you free the full dollar package.

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because mine is So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I no ordinary remedy. Ordinary remedies treat symptoms. My lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. Symp- the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe tom treatment must be kept up forever-as long as the cause | not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I is there. My treatment may be stopped as soon as it has re- offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's moved the cause, for that is always the end of trouble.

There is no mystery-no miracle. I can explain my treatment every possible cause for doubt. It is the utmost my unbounded to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and confidence can suggest. It is open and frank and fair. It is why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every the sugreme test of my limitless belief.

Inside Nerves!

For Stomach Troubles For Kidney Troubles

Many Ailments - One Cause

common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the serves you ordinarily glink about not the serves that govern sourements and your thoughts.

But the merves that, unguided and unknown, might and day keep your heart in motion—can tred the digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidness.

These are the nerves that wear cut and break flown. It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the tregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellous etomach—the deranged aidness the serve that it as a simple state has control them. There you will find the seat it the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing alve type can be comply the knowledge—to put it to rectical use. Dr. Shoop a Relaterative is the most part which is the trouble.

There is nothing new about the more control them. There you will find the seat it the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing alve type can be comply the knowledge—to put it to ractical use. Dr. Shoop a Relaterative is the most of miser—day have control the knowledge—to put it to ractical use. Dr. Shoop a Relaterative is the most of miser—day have exceed the common of the very line. It does not does the organ or indicate the power merve—and pick out any both to have in the shelves of the received in the seat of the received in the received in the seat of the received in the re

Simply Write Me

combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically cer-

But my years of patient experiment will avail you nothing if

Restorative. No one else has ever tried so hard to remove

belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

For Heart Trouble

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Scranton, Pa., Jan. 21.-Harold Davis, Dr. Shoop's Restorative Scration of a tooth. The child suffered greatly from toothacke and an aching tooth when an aching tooth when an aching tooth of the stopped follows.



Newbro's Herpicide

SOME MEN DON'T CARE. Some men are so indifferent to hair loss that they pay no attention whatever to dandruff and itching scalp. But, later, when incurable baldness comes they will waste time and money in a vain endeavor to overcome the result of

THERE WAS A TIME. There was a time when it was considered quite proper to ridicule and make light of the germ theory but it isn't good taste to do it now when municipal governments are sending for scientific men to suppress germ contagion. Prof. Unna (ask your doctor about him) was the first to discover the dandruff microbe, and now dermatologists the world over know

that true dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a

THE GUINEA PIG PROVED IT. Drs. Lassar and Bishop, both noted scientists, took dandruff scales from the head of a student who was losing his hair and having made a pomade of them with vaseline, rubbed the same upon a guinea pig and the pig became bald. (See George Thomas Jackson, M. D., on Diseases of the Skin, Fourth Edition.) Newbro's Herp! cide should be used at the first suggestion of dandruff or itching scalp. It prevents scalp infection, robs the public hairbrush of its power to do harm, and never

fails to cure dandruff and stop falling hair. THE LADIES KNOW. The ladies are quick to dis cover any diseased condition of the bair, for with them the natural impulse of preservation applies particularly to Nature's Charming Adornment. When the hair becomes dull, brittle or lusterless it shows that the dandruff microbe has planted itself in the scalp and is sapping the hairs' vitality. In

time it will cause dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. This condition calls for the immediate use of Newbro's Herpicide. The wonderful effects of the very first application show that t will destroy the cause, after which the hair will grow as nature intended.

THE ORIGINAL REMEDY THAT "KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM." DISEASED HAIR AFFECTS FACIAL EXPRESSION: The face is a mirror of the mind and many womer lose their youthful appearance by brooding over some physical misfortune that might be remedied. Lasting beauty comes from the consciousness that both hair and skin are perfectly healthy, as nature gave them, and this form of beauty shows through even the most irregular features. A woman may be perfect in form and her complexion may rival the color of the rose, but if it is her misfortune to have scant or life less hair, that misfortune will continually wound her pride and be reflected in her face. To such wome Herpicide is a positive delight. It gives confidence by quickly producing the "correct" effect. Makes the hair light, fluffy and gives it an indescribable charm; A single trial will convince. Contains no oil or grease, will not stain or dye.

Stops Itching of the Scalp Instantly. A WALKING ADVERTISEMENT. My wife and

vere instrumental in others trying your grand preparation-Herpicide. I have been a walking advertise ment since the first trial. (Signed) JOHN ANDRE. Burlington, Ia.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS. Herpicide is one of he best dandruff remedies I have ever come across; and I cheerfully recommend it. (Signed) A. L. DAY, M. D. Sloux City, Ia.

Newbro's Herpicide has completely cleared my head of dandruff and my hair seems to have taken on new life. (Signed) H. J. HUNGERFORD.

WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO., RABOTEAU & CO. (SPECIAL AGENTS.)

At Brug Stares \$1.00. Send 13c to change for compts to THE SERPLICIES CO., Bept. L. Befratt, Mich. "Destroy the Cause-You Remove the Effect."